

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
GREENVILLE DIVISION

Jane Doe 9,	)	
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	<b>C.A. No. 6:22-3509-HMH</b>
	)	
vs.	)	<b>OPINION &amp; ORDER</b>
	)	
Varsity Brands, LLC; Varsity Spirit, LLC;	)	
Varsity Brands Holding Company, Inc.;	)	
U.S. All Star Federation, Inc. d/b/a U.S. All	)	
Star Federation; USA Federation for Sport	)	
Cheering d/b/a USA Cheer; Charlesbank	)	
Capital Partners, LP; Bain Capital, LP;	)	
Jeff Webb, individually; Rockstar Cheer &	)	
Dance, Inc.; Katherine Anne Foster, as	)	
the personal representative of the Estate of	)	
Scott Foster; Kathy Foster, individually;	)	
Josh Guyton; Traevon Black a/k/a Trey	)	
Black n/k/a Tracey Black; and other	)	
unknown defendants,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	

Before the court are two motions to dismiss Plaintiff’s complaint under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) – one filed by Defendants Varsity Brands, LLC (“Varsity Brands”) and Varsity Brands Holding Company, Inc. (“Varsity Holding”) and the other filed by Defendant Varsity Spirit, LLC (“Varsity Spirit”).<sup>1</sup> For the reasons below, the court grants in part and denies in part the Varsity Defendants’ motions.

### I. BACKGROUND

Plaintiff is a former youth cheerleader who alleges that she was sexually abused by a coach employed by Defendant Rockstar Cheer & Dance, Inc. (“Rockstar Cheer”), a cheerleading

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<sup>1</sup> The court refers to Varsity Brands, Varsity Holding, and Varsity Spirit collectively as “Varsity” or the “Varsity Defendants.”

gym affiliated with the Varsity Defendants. In addition to pursuing claims against the individual coach and Rockstar Cheer, Plaintiff seeks to hold Varsity, Jeff Webb (“Webb”), Bain Capital, LP (“Bain”), Charlesbank Capital Partners, LP (“Charlesbank”), and competitive cheerleading’s governing bodies – USA Federation of Sport Cheering (“USA Cheer”) and U.S. All Star Federation (“USASF”) – liable for misrepresenting the safety of Varsity gyms and competitions and failing to adopt and enforce adequate athlete-safety policies and procedures. The facts below are taken from Plaintiff’s complaint and are accepted as true for purposes of the present motions. Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009).<sup>2</sup>

### **A. Overview of All Star Cheerleading**

Unlike traditional sideline cheerleading, All Star cheerleading is a competition-based sport unto itself. (Compl. ¶¶ 31-32, ECF No. 1.) All Star Cheer teams compete by performing two-and-a-half minute routines set to music, which incorporate elements of tumbling, stunting, cheer, and dance. (Id. ¶ 31, ECF No.1.) According to Plaintiff, over four million athletes across the United States participate in All Star cheerleading at some level, with many training and competing year-round. (Id. ¶¶ 33, 35, ECF No. 1.) This level of commitment is expensive: a single season costs anywhere from \$3,000 to \$7,000 per athlete, while some families spend more than \$20,000 a year for transportation, lodging, membership fees, merchandise, and uniforms. (Id. ¶ 34, ECF No. 1.)

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<sup>2</sup> This case is one of four cases before the court involving similar allegations of sexual assault and essentially the same defendants. 6:22-cv-02957-HMH; 6:22-cv-03508-HMH; 6:22-cv-03510-HMH. The Varsity Defendants have moved to dismiss the other three cases as well. Those motions will be addressed in separate orders.

The beginnings of the competitive cheerleading industry can be traced to Webb’s founding of the predecessor to Varsity Spirit in 1974. (Id. ¶ 41, ECF No. 1.) Varsity Spirit began as a provider of educational training camps for cheerleaders and has since expanded into selling uniforms and apparel and organizing cheer competitions. (Compl. ¶¶ 41-43, ECF No. 1.) It now controls an estimated 80-90% of the All Star cheer market. (Id. ¶ 45, ECF No. 1.) From 2014 to 2018, Varsity was wholly owned by Charlesbank, a Boston-based company. (Id. ¶¶ 27, 105, ECF No. 1.) Today, Varsity is owned by another Boston-based company – Bain – which purchased Varsity in 2018 for \$2.8 billion.<sup>3</sup> (Id. ¶¶ 28, 107, ECF No. 1.)

Two governing bodies oversee competitive cheerleading in the United States: USASF and USA Cheer. (Id. ¶¶ 25, 80, 84, 86, ECF No. 1.) Plaintiff maintains that Varsity was heavily involved in creating and operating both organizations. For example, Varsity allegedly advanced a \$1.8 million interest-free loan to help launch USASF, submitted USASF’s trademark application, and for at least fifteen years, housed USASF’s offices at its corporate address and paid USASF’s employees directly. (Compl. ¶¶ 79, 88-90, ECF No. 1.) Varsity also continues to control a majority of the seats on USASF’s board of directors, including all seats with voting rights. (Id. ¶ 91, ECF No. 1.) Similar to USASF, USA Cheer was purportedly created in 2007 with the help of an interest-free loan from Varsity, listed “Varsity’s Tennessee headquarters as its own,” and at one time had six Varsity employees on its board. (Id. ¶¶ 84-85, 94, ECF No. 1.)

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<sup>3</sup> At the same time, Plaintiff alleges that “Charlesbank made a new investment in Varsity alongside . . . Bain and retained a minority stake in the business.” (Compl. ¶ 107, ECF No. 1.)

As a result of Webb’s and Varsity’s ties to cheerleading’s governing bodies, Plaintiff contends, Webb and Varsity “were entirely self-regulated” and could control “all aspects of All-Star cheer.” (Id. ¶¶ 77, 99, ECF No. 1.) As examples, Plaintiff points out that:

- All Star athletes must buy a USASF membership to compete at Varsity events. (Id. ¶ 48, ECF No. 1.)
- All Star athletes are required to pay annual or monthly dues to Varsity and their local Varsity-affiliated gym for “competition attendance, uniforms, accessories, and other related fees.” (Compl. ¶ 53, ECF No. 1.)
- “Gyms and coaches likewise pay monthly or annual fees to USASF, USA Cheer and the Varsity Defendants.” (Id. ¶ 54, ECF No. 1.)
- Affiliate gyms are required “to sign multi-year supply contracts whereby the gyms are paid cash rebates from Varsity Spirit, LLC for buying [its] merchandise and for sending athletes to Varsity events.” (Id. ¶ 51, ECF No. 1.)
- “[M]embership in USASF[] and with a Varsity-affiliated gym mandates competing in a specified number of annual [V]arsity events.” (Id. ¶ 58, ECF No. 1.)
- Athletes and their families must purchase rooms at Varsity-selected hotels while at Varsity competitions; the failure to do so “subjects the athlete to disqualification.” (Id. ¶ 60, ECF No. 1.)

### **B. Scott Foster and the Rockstar Cheer Gym**

Defendant Scott Foster cheered collegiately at the University of Louisville, “a pre-eminent [sic] name in the world of competitive cheerleading,” and began coaching youth cheerleaders in Kentucky in 1996. (Compl. ¶¶ 169-70, ECF No. 1.) Shortly after moving to Greenville, South Carolina in 1999, Scott Foster opened an All Star cheer gym together with his wife, Defendant Kathy Foster. (Id. ¶ 172, ECF No. 1.) The couple at one point also operated World Spirit Federation, a competition cheerleading company, before selling the company to Varsity Brands in 2006. (Id. ¶ 173, ECF No. 1.) A year later, in 2007, Scott and Kathy Foster opened Rockstar Cheer in Greenville. (Id. ¶ 174, ECF No. 1.) Rockstar Cheer’s stated mission

was “[t]o provide a structured environment of competitive cheerleading while accomplishing our goals [and] to teach dedication, commitment, self-confidence, teamwork, discipline, responsibility, and leadership in a family-friendly, safe and fun environment.” (Id. ¶ 175, ECF No. 1.) To this end, USASF certified Rockstar Cheer “as meeting All-Star standards with respect to coach credentials, program quality, and athlete safety.” (Compl. ¶ 176, ECF No. 1.) According to Plaintiff, this meant that USASF “warrant[ed] that [Rockstar Cheer], its coaches, and its choreographers were safe[] and followed best practices . . . to prevent athlete abuse.” (Id. ¶ 50, ECF No. 1.)

In 2018, one of Rockstar Cheer’s teams, Beatles, won Varsity’s World Championship title. (Id. ¶ 179, ECF No. 1.) This accomplishment “further elevated Rockstar’s status” and allowed Scott and Kathy Foster “to recruit athletes nationwide.” (Id. ¶¶ 178-79, ECF No. 1.)

### **C. Plaintiff’s Allegations of Abuse**

Jane Doe 9 was thirteen years old and living in Virginia when she began cheering for Rockstar Cheer. (Id. ¶ 211, ECF No. 1.) Jane Doe 9 would commute seven hours each weekend to train at Rockstar Cheer in Greenville, South Carolina, returning home Sunday night to attend school the following Monday. (Compl. ¶ 212, ECF No. 1.) When she was fifteen years old, she began “spen[ding] a lot of time” at the “Rockstar house” – an apartment known for “partying and illicit drug use” by Rockstar Cheer coaches. (Id. ¶ 217, ECF No. 1.) Jane Doe 9 claims that she was provided with alcohol, cocaine, MDMA, LSD, and psychedelic mushrooms by Rockstar Cheer coaches, including Defendant Traevon Black a/k/a Trey Black n/k/a Tracey Black (“Black”), at the Rockstar house. (Id. ¶ 219, ECF No. 1.) She also describes one occasion when Black drove her to Piedmont, South Carolina and purchased her cocaine. (Id. ¶ 221, ECF No.1.)

Around this time, Defendant Josh Guyton (“Guyton”), another Rockstar Cheer coach, began sending Jane Doe 9 sexually explicit Snapchat messages and requesting that she send him nude photographs of herself. (Id. ¶ 223, ECF No. 1.) In April 2017, while at a cheer competition in Florida, Guyton allegedly took Jane Doe 9 to his vehicle and sexually assaulted her. (Compl. ¶ 224, ECF No. 1.) Plaintiff alleges that she was heavily intoxicated at the time and that Guyton knew she was underage. (Id. ¶¶ 223-24, ECF No. 1.)

Since leaving Rockstar Cheer in 2019, Jane Doe 9 has struggled with substance abuse, bipolar disorder, and depression. (Id. ¶ 227, ECF No. 1.)

#### **D. Procedural History**

Plaintiff filed her complaint on October 11, 2022. Against Varsity, she asserts statutory claims under the Child Abuse Victims’ Rights Act of 1986 (“CAVRA”), 18 U.S.C. § 2255; the Racketeering Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (“RICO”), 18 U.S.C. §§ 1962(c) and (d); and the South Carolina Unfair Trade Practices Act (“SCUTPA”), S.C. Code Ann. § 39-5-20, in addition to common-law claims for gross negligence, negligent supervision, breach of contract, unjust enrichment, fraud, negligent security, and civil conspiracy. (Compl., ECF No. 1.)

On December 19, 2022, the Varsity Defendants moved to dismiss all claims asserted against them for failure to state a claim under Rule 12(b)(6). (Varsity Brands & Varsity Holding Mot. Dismiss, ECF No. 43); (Varsity Spirit Mot. Dismiss, ECF No. 44.) Plaintiff responded in opposition to both motions on January 18, 2023. (Resp. Opp’n Varsity Brands & Varsity Holding Mot. Dismiss, ECF No. 59); (Resp. Opp’n Varsity Spirit Mot. Dismiss, ECF No. 58.)

The Varsity Defendants then filed their replies on February 2, 2023.<sup>4</sup> (Varsity Brands & Varsity Holding Reply, ECF No. 73); (Varsity Spirit Reply, ECF No. 71.) This matter is now ripe for decision.<sup>5</sup>

## II. LEGAL STANDARD

“To survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to ‘state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’” Iqbal, 556 U.S. at 678 (2009) (quoting Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)). This plausibility standard is met “when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” Id. (citing Twombly, 550 U.S. at 556). “[D]etailed factual allegations” are not required, but the plaintiff must present “more than an unadorned, the-defendant-unlawfully-harmed-me accusation.” Id. (quoting Twombly, 550 U.S. at 555). In reviewing the complaint, the court “must accept the factual allegations of the complaint as true and construe them in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party.” Rockville Cars, LLC v. City of Rockville, 891 F.3d 141, 145 (4th Cir. 2018).

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<sup>4</sup> On March 1, 2023, Plaintiffs in the 6:22-2957 case filed a motion before the United States Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation seeking to transfer all related, pending civil actions filed in districts throughout the United States. See Motion to Transfer, In re Varsity Spirit Athlete Abuse Litig., MDL No. 3077, ECF No. 1. The motion to transfer was denied on June 5, 2023. In re Varsity Spirit Athlete Abuse Litig., MDL No. 3077, 2023 WL 3828645 (J.P.M.L. June 5, 2023).

<sup>5</sup> Under Local Rule of Civil Procedure 7.08, the court may decide motions without a hearing.

### III. DISCUSSION

The Varsity Defendants have moved to dismiss all ten counts asserted against them for failure to state a claim. The court will address each claim in turn.

#### A. CAVRA Claim Under 18 U.S.C. § 2255 (Count I)

Congress enacted § 2255 as part of the CAVRA to address the “multi-million dollar” child exploitation industry and the “lack [of] effective remedies” available to “exploitation victims” “under Federal law.” Pub. L. No. 99-500, § 702, 100 Stat. 1783, 1783-74 (1986).

Section 2255 empowers victims of certain felonies related to sex trafficking, sexual abuse, and the distribution of child pornography to recover damages for the harms caused by their abusers.

The statute reads:

Any person who, while a minor, was a victim of a violation of section 1589, 1590, 1591, 2241(c), 2242, 2243, 2251, 2251A, 2252, 2252A, 2260, 2421, 2422, or 2423 of this title and who suffers personal injury as a result of such violation . . . may sue in any appropriate United States District Court and shall recover the actual damages such person sustains or liquidated damages in the amount of \$150,000, and the cost of the action, including reasonable attorney’s fees and other litigation costs reasonably incurred. The court may also award punitive damages and such other preliminary and equitable relief as the court determines to be appropriate.

18 U.S.C. § 2255(a). No criminal conviction is necessary to recover damages. Prewett v. Weems, 749 F.3d 454, 458 (6th Cir. 2014) (reaching this conclusion after considering the plain meaning of the term “violation,” distinct uses of “violation” and “conviction” in neighboring statutes, and civil RICO’s violation requirement). Rather, a plaintiff need only show that the defendant committed one of the enumerated offenses by a preponderance of the evidence. Id.; Smith v. Husband, 376 F. Supp. 2d 603, 613 (E.D. Va. 2005); Doe v. Liberatore, 478 F. Supp. 2d 742, 755 (M.D. Pa. 2007).



The complaint alleges that Jane Doe 9

was a minor at the time she was sexually abused and assaulted, sexually exploited, transported across state lines for illegal sexual activity, and/or used in creating or receiving illegal and obscene digital materials in contravention of *18 U.S.C §§ 2241(c), 2242, 2243, 2251, 2251A, 2252, 2252A, 2260, 2421, 2422, and 2223*, thus constituting violations of 18 U.S.C. §2255.

(Compl. ¶ 237, ECF No. 1) (emphasis added). Plaintiff claims that these acts were “enabled by the ongoing certification and ratification” of Varsity, USASF, USA Cheer, Bain, and Charlesbank since Rockstar Cheer was “held out” by those Defendants “as being part of a network of safe and trustworthy cheer coaching gyms.” (*Id.* ¶¶ 232, 236, ECF No. 1) As explained below, however, Plaintiff has not stated a plausible claim for relief against Varsity under § 2255.

To begin, notably absent from Plaintiff’s responses to the Varsity Defendants’ motions to dismiss is any discussion of the eleven predicate offenses cited in the complaint. Plaintiff instead spends several pages discussing only 18 U.S.C. §§ 1589 (forced labor) and 1591 (sex trafficking) – statutes that she did not include in her complaint. The court cannot consider claims raised for the first time in a response to a motion to dismiss. 2 James Wm. Moore, Moore’s Federal Practice § 12.34[2] (3d ed. 2022); Mylan Labs., Inc. v. Akzo, N.V., 770 F.Supp. 1053, 1068 (D. Md. 1991) (“[I]t is axiomatic that the complaint may not be amended by the briefs in opposition to a motion to dismiss.” (quoting Car Carriers, Inc. v. Ford Motor Co., 745 F.2d 1101, 1107 (7th Cir. 1984))); Pennsylvania ex rel. Zimmerman v. PepsiCo, Inc., 836 F.2d 173, 181 (3d Cir.1988) (“[L]egal theories set forth in [a] brief are helpful only to the extent that they find support in the allegations set forth in the complaint.”). To hold otherwise would

effectively allow a party to circumvent the amendment requirements of Rule 15(a).<sup>6</sup> See Morgan Distrib. Co. v. Unidynamic Corp., 868 F.2d 992, 995 (8th Cir. 1989).

In any event, Plaintiff's § 2255 claim fails on the merits for three reasons. First, Plaintiff has not pled specific facts suggesting that the Varsity Defendants themselves committed any of the predicate offenses actually alleged in the complaint. (Compl. ¶¶ 209-229, ECF No. 1) (detailing allegations of abuse committed by Defendant Guyton); Upton v. Vicknair, No. 21-407, 2021 WL 2635460, at \*5 (E.D. La. June 25, 2021) (unpublished) (“[A] claim under § 2255 is limited to a defendant [who] committed the acts described in any of the listed offenses. Because Plaintiff does not allege that the City Defendants violated any of the enumerated statutes, this claim will be dismissed.” (internal quotation marks and citation omitted)).

Second, to the extent Plaintiff is relying on a vicarious liability theory, that claim fails because the complaint does not plausibly allege that Guyton was an agent of Varsity. Although § 2255 does not address vicarious liability, the court must assume that “when Congress creates a tort action, it legislates against a legal background of ordinary tort-related vicarious liability rules and consequently intends its legislation to incorporate those rules.” Meyer v. Holley, 537 U.S. 280, 285 (2003); United States v. Texas, 507 U.S. 529, 534 (1993) (“In order to abrogate a common-law principle, the statute must speak directly to the question addressed by the common law.” (internal quotation marks omitted)). This theory of liability thus requires allegations suggesting an agency relationship between Jane Doe 9's alleged abuser and the Varsity Defendants. Meyer, 537 U.S. at 285 (“[T]raditional vicarious liability rules ordinarily make

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<sup>6</sup> Even if the court were to consider the new grounds for relief that Plaintiff raises in her response briefs, Plaintiff has not sufficiently alleged how Varsity violated § 1589(b) or § 1591(a)(2).

principals or employers vicariously liable for acts of their agents or employees in the scope of their authority or employment.”). More specifically, it requires facts that Varsity both had the right to control Guyton and consented to Guyton acting on its behalf. Id. at 286; Restatement (Second) of Agency § 1 (Am. L. Inst. 1958) (stating that an agency relationship is created when one person agrees with another “that the other shall act on his behalf and subject to his control”).

The court’s review of the complaint reveals that Plaintiff has pled no such facts. The complaint merely alleges that Guyton was employed by Rockstar Cheer, a private All Star gym that contracted with Varsity to buy Varsity apparel and send its athletes to Varsity competitions. (Compl. ¶¶ 16, 51, 168, ECF No. 1.) Nowhere does the complaint allege that there was express or implicit agreement that he would act on Varsity’s behalf and subject to its control. See Restatement (Second) of Agency § cmt. a (Am. L. Inst. 1958) (“The principal must in some manner indicate that the agent is to act for him, and the agent must act or agree to act on the principal’s behalf and subject to his control.”). The failure to adequately allege an agency relationship is fatal to Plaintiff’s attempt to hold Varsity liable for the alleged predicate offenses committed by her abuser.

Finally, to the extent Plaintiff seeks to hold Varsity secondarily liable under an aiding-and-abetting theory, a plain reading of § 2255 and Supreme Court case law foreclose that argument.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> The federal aiding-and-abetting statute provides that “[w]hoever . . . aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces or procures [the commission of an offense against the United States] is punishable as a principal.” 18 U.S.C. § 2(a). The Varsity Defendants and the authorities on which they rely seem to conflate vicarious liability with aiding-and-abetting liability. Vicarious liability allows a defendant to be held liable for the bad acts of another simply because of the defendant’s relationship with the wrongdoer. Restatement (Second) of Agency § 219 (Am. L. Inst. 1958). On the other hand, aiding-and-abetting liability holds a defendant responsible for his own acts in helping the wrongdoer. Rosemond v. United States,

When interpreting a statute, the court begins, as always, with the statute’s text. United States v. Bryant, 949 F.3d 168, 174 (4th Cir. 2020). The court “must presume that [Congress] says in a statute what it means and means in a statute what it says.” Conn. Nat’l Bank v. Germain, 503 U.S. 249, 253-54 (1992). “When the words of a statute are unambiguous, then, this first canon is also the last: judicial inquiry is complete.” Id. at 254 (internal quotation marks omitted). Section 2255 makes no mention of secondary liability, which “by itself is an indication that Congress did not intend to permit such a theory.” Doe v. City of Gauley Bridge, No. 2:21-cv-00491, 2022 WL 3587827, at \*13 (S.D. W. Va. Aug. 22, 2022) (unpublished); Boim v. Holy Land Found. for Relief & Dev., 549 F.3d 685, 689 (7th Cir. 2008) (en banc) (Posner, J.) (“[S]tatutory silence on the subject of secondary liability means there is none.”).

To be sure, the court recognizes that a few other courts have read secondary liability into § 2255. See Liberatore, 478 F. Supp. 2d at 756-57; Doe v. Schneider, No. 08-3805, 2013 WL 5429229, at \*10 (E.D. Pa. Sept. 30, 2013) (unpublished) (following Liberatore); M.A. ex rel. P.K. v. Village Voice Media Holdings, LLC, 809 F. Supp. 2d 1041, 1053-54 (E.D. Mo. 2011) (same). In doing so, however, those courts overlooked the Supreme Court’s decision in Central Bank, N.A. v. First Interstate Bank, N.A., 511 U.S. 164 (1994). Central Bank concerned whether a private cause of action extends to suits against aiders and abettors of securities fraud under § 10(b) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934. 511 U.S. at 167. The Court answered that question in the negative, reasoning that “Congress kn[ows] how to impose aiding and abetting liability when it cho[oses] to do so. If . . . Congress intended to impose aiding and

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572 U.S. 65, 71 (2014) (“[A] person is liable under § 2 for aiding and abetting a crime if (and only if) he (1) takes an affirmative act in furtherance of that offense, (2) with the intent of facilitating the offense’s commission.”).

abetting liability, we presume it would have used the words ‘aid’ and ‘abet’ in the statutory text. But it did not.” Id. at 176-77 (internal citations omitted). The Court went on to explain that because “Congress has not enacted a general civil aiding and abetting statute,” “there is no general presumption that [a] plaintiff may also sue aiders and abettors” when Congress creates a private cause of action. Id. at 182.

Central Bank’s rationale is not limited to the context of federal securities laws, as “nothing in its holding turns on particular features of those laws.” Boim, 549 F.3d at 689; see also Owens v. BNP Paribas, S.A., 897 F.3d 266, 277-78 (D.C. Cir. 2018) (relying on Central Bank in holding that the pre-Justice Against Sponsors of Terrorism Act version of 18 U.S.C. § 2333 does not permit aiding-and-abetting liability); Freeman v. DirecTV, Inc., 457 F.3d 1001, 1006 & n.1 (9th Cir. 2006) (relying on Central Bank in holding that §§ 2702 and 2707 of the Electronic Communications Privacy Act do not allow for secondary liability). As a result, the court finds the reasoning of Central Bank controlling and declines to read secondary liability into § 2255.

Based on the above, Plaintiff has failed to state a § 2255 claim against Varsity. The court therefore grants the Varsity Defendants motions to dismiss Count I.

#### **B. RICO Claims Under 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c), (d) (Count II)**

18 U.S.C. § 1964 provides a civil cause of action for “[a]ny person injured in his business or property by reason of a violation” of RICO’s substantive provisions found in § 1962. Section 1962(c), in turn, prohibits “any person employed by or associated with any enterprise” that engages in interstate commerce from “conduct[ing] or participat[ing], directly or indirectly, in the conduct of such enterprise’s affairs through a pattern of racketeering activity.” To state a

claim under § 1962(c), then, a plaintiff must allege that the defendant (1) conducted (2) an enterprise (3) through a pattern (4) of racketeering activity, Sedima, S.P.R.L. v. Imrex, Co., 473 U.S. 479, 496 (1985), and that the plaintiff suffered injury to “business or property” as a result, Potomac Elec. Power Co. v. Elec. Motor & Supply, Inc., 262 F.3d 260, 264 (4th Cir. 2001). RICO’s conspiracy provision, § 1962(d), makes it “unlawful for any person to conspire to violate any of the provisions” of § 1962, including § 1962(c).

Varsity challenges nearly every aspect of Plaintiff’s RICO claims under §§ 1962(c) and (d). As explained below, the court finds that Plaintiff has not plausibly alleged (1) RICO standing, (2) an association-in-fact enterprise, or (3) that Varsity conspired to commit a RICO violation.

### **1. RICO Standing**

RICO’s standing requirement has two elements: injury to “business or property” and causation. Brandenburg v. Seidel, 859 F.2d 1179, 1187 (4th Cir. 1988).

To begin, Varsity correctly notes – and Plaintiff does not appear to challenge – that any personal injuries Plaintiff may have suffered as a result of her alleged abuse cannot confer RICO standing. Bast v. Cohen, Dunn & Sinclair, P.C., 59 F.3d 492, 496 (4th Cir. 1995) (“[A]llegation[s] of personal injury and pecuniary losses occurring therefrom are not sufficient to meet the statutory requirement of injury to ‘business or property.’”). Plaintiff, for her part, argues that her lost ability to cheer competitively and the dues and fees she paid Varsity and USASF are sufficient to satisfy RICO’s standing requirement. The court will discuss the sufficiency of these alleged harms in turn.

**a. Lost Ability to Cheer Competitively**

Plaintiff contends that she had an identifiable property interest in the “continued ability to cheer competitively,” which would have allowed her to achieve and monetize social media fame, earn an athletic scholarship, and perhaps one day become a cheer coach, gym owner, or event promoter herself. (RICO Case Statement 48, ECF No. 17.) This argument lacks merit for two reasons. First, any injuries that Plaintiff might suffer from having her competitive cheerleading career cut short are too speculative to constitute injury to business or property within the meaning of § 1964(c). See Price v. Pinnacle Brands, 138 F.3d 602, 607 (5th Cir. 1998) (“Injury to mere expectancy interests or to an intangible property interest is not sufficient to confer RICO standing.” (internal quotation marks omitted)). Plaintiff had, at best, mere expectancy interests in the future financial and business opportunities described in her RICO case statement. (RICO Case Statement 48, ECF No. 17); see, e.g., Bowen v. Adidas Am., Inc., 541 F. Supp. 3d 670, 679-80 (D.S.C. 2021) (holding that a former college basketball player had an “unrecoverable expectancy interest . . . in the supposed lost professional earnings he hoped to obtain as a first-round NBA draft pick”); Strates Shows, Inc. v. Amusements of Am., Inc., 379 F. Supp. 2d 817, 827-28 (E.D.N.C. 2005) (finding that plaintiff lacked a property interest in the expectation of a contract even though plaintiff had been awarded the contract “as a matter of course in past years”); In re Taxable Mun. Bond Sec. Litig., 51 F.3d 518, 523 (5th Cir. 1995) (“Anderson’s suit shows only a lost opportunity to obtain a . . . loan. Such lost opportunity by itself does not constitute an injury that confers standing to bring a RICO cause of action.”).

Second, even if Plaintiff had incurred concrete losses from being unable to continue cheerleading, those losses could not confer RICO standing as they would be derivative of non-

compensable personal injuries – that is, those stemming from the alleged sexual abuse Plaintiff suffered. RICO’s “injury to business or property” requirement excludes from its reach not only personal injuries, but also “pecuniary losses occurring therefrom.” Bast, 59 F.3d at 495; Doe v. Roe, 958 F.2d 763, 768-70 (7th Cir. 1992) (miscellaneous expenses flowing from mental distress caused by arrangement in which plaintiff was coerced into paying for legal fees with sexual services not actionable under RICO); Grogan v. Platt, 835 F.2d 844, 848 (11th Cir. 1988) (economic damages, including loss of income, resulting from murder not actionable).

For these reasons, Plaintiff cannot state a RICO claim based on any damages resulting from her lost ability to compete in competitive cheerleading.

#### **b. Membership Dues and Competition Fees**

Next, Plaintiff claims that she has RICO standing based on the “membership dues, fees, and other incidental costs she paid to Defendants.” (RICO Case Statement 48, ECF No. 17.)

Although money undeniably is “a form of property,” Reiter v. Sonotone Corp., 442 U.S. 330, 338 (1979), Varsity argues that the sums Plaintiff paid to become a member of USASF and compete in Varsity competitions also derive from her personal injuries. That argument is unavailing, however, as Plaintiff paid her dues and fees *before* she suffered abuse, not the other way around. Thus, the dues and fees Plaintiff paid to USASF and Varsity cannot be said to derive from her non-compensable personal injuries.

Suffering injury to one’s business or property, though, is only half of the RICO standing equation. Plaintiff must also show that Defendants’ predicate acts were both the but-for and proximate cause of her alleged injury. Hemi Grp., LLC v. City of New York, 559 U.S. 1, 9 (2010). Varsity contends that Plaintiff cannot show causation, citing Gilbert v. U.S. Olympic



Comm., No. 18-cv-00981-CMA-MEH, 2019 WL 1058194 (D. Colo. Mar. 6, 2019) (unpublished), Report and Recommendation adopted in relevant part by 423 F. Supp. 3d 1112 (D. Colo. 2019). The plaintiffs in Gilbert were female taekwondo athletes who allegedly suffered sexual abuse while competing in the USA Taekwondo (“USAT”) system. Id. at \*1. In support of their RICO claim, the plaintiffs argued that they had RICO standing based in part on the \$50 annual membership fee they each paid the USAT. Id. at \*24. The court rejected that argument, reasoning that “Plaintiffs paid \$50 in dues to be members of USAT” and “participate in USAT-sanctioned events,” not because of the defendants’ predicate acts. Id. at \*25. A similar conclusion is warranted in this case.

“When a court evaluates a RICO claim for proximate causation, the central question it must ask is whether the alleged violation led *directly* to the plaintiff’s injuries.” Anza v. Ideal Steel Supply Corp., 547 U.S. 451, 461 (2006) (emphasis added). In other words, the focus is not “on whether the harm to the RICO plaintiff was a foreseeable result of the defendant’s conduct or even whether it was ‘the intended consequence[] of [that] behavior,’ but rather on ‘the directness of the relationship between the conduct and the harm.’” Slay’s Restoration, LLC v. Wright Nat’l Flood Ins. Co., 884 F.3d 489, 493 (4th Cir. 2018) (emphases removed) (quoting Hemi Grp., 559 U.S. at 12).

In her RICO case statement, Plaintiff merely states that “[t]he actions of the Enterprise and its conspirators were the direct and proximate cause of [her] injuries.” (RICO Case Statement 48, ECF No. 17.) Those allegations, however, are precisely the sort of “[t]hreadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere conclusory statements,” that the court need not accept. Iqbal, 556 U.S. at 678. Moreover, although Plaintiff claims that “[b]ut

for the fraudulent assurances to [Plaintiff] and her parents that the gyms and coaches were certified safe, *the abuse* would not have been perpetrated,” (RICO Case Statement 48, ECF No. 17) (emphasis added), nowhere does she allege that she paid dues and fees as a direct result of any party’s purported misrepresentations.<sup>8</sup> Rather, Plaintiff seemingly paid membership dues and competition fees out of necessity to participate in events sanctioned by USASF and Varsity. See (Compl. ¶ 48, ECF No. 1) (“After forming Defendant USASF, Defendant Webb mandated that All-Star athletes cheering on behalf of Varsity-affiliated gyms purchase a USASF membership as a requirement to competing at Varsity-sponsored events.”); (Id. ¶ 53, ECF No. 1) (“All-Star athletes competing on behalf of Varsity-associated gyms pay monthly or annual fees to the gym as well as annual fees to the Varsity Defendants for competition attendance,

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<sup>8</sup> To be sure, a plaintiff asserting a RICO claim based on wire or mail fraud “need not show, either as an element of its claim or as a prerequisite to establishing proximate causation, that it relied on the defendant’s alleged misrepresentations.” Bridge v. Phoenix Bond & Indem. Co., 553 U.S. 639, 661 (2008). The plaintiffs in Bridge were regular participants in a county’s tax lien auctions who alleged that the defendants’ false attestations of compliance with the county’s rule prohibiting simultaneous bidding deprived them of their fair share of winning bids. Id. 642-44. The Court held that the plaintiffs’ RICO claims could proceed even though the defendants’ misrepresentations were directed to and relied on by the county – and not the plaintiffs. The Court clarified, however, that

none of this is to say that a RICO plaintiff who alleges injury ‘by reason of’ a pattern of mail fraud can prevail without showing that *someone* relied on the defendant’s misrepresentations. . . . In most cases, the plaintiff will not be able to establish even but-for causation if no one relied on the misrepresentation.

Id. at 658 (emphasis in original). In contrast to Bridge, this case does not present a third-party reliance scenario. Thus, if Plaintiff (or her parents) did not rely on Defendants’ alleged misrepresentations in paying Plaintiff’s membership dues and competition fees, Plaintiff could not have been injured by reason of Defendants’ alleged fraudulent scheme. After all, “a misrepresentation can cause harm only if a recipient of the misrepresentation relies on it.” Id. at 656 n.6.

uniforms, accessories, and other related fees.”); (Id. ¶¶ 228-29, ECF No. 1); see also Gilbert, 2019 WL 1058194, at \*25.

Thus, having not adequately alleged that she was injured “by reason” of Defendants’ predicate acts, Plaintiff cannot state a RICO claim based on the “membership dues, fees, and other incidental costs she paid to Defendants.” (RICO Case Statement 48, ECF No. 17.)

## **2. Enterprise**

Even if Plaintiff could establish RICO standing, her § 1962(c) claim would still be subject to dismissal for failure to plausibly allege the existence of an association-in-fact enterprise.

A RICO enterprise “includes any . . . group of individuals associated in fact although not a legal entity.” 18 U.S.C. § 1961(4). “Such a group need not have a hierarchical structure or a ‘chain of command’” or business-like characteristics such as “a name, regular meetings, dues, established rules and regulations, disciplinary procedures, or induction or initiation ceremonies.” Boyle v. United States, 556 U.S. 938, 948 (2009). Rather, “an association-in-fact enterprise must have at least three structural features: a purpose, relationships among those associated with the enterprise, and longevity sufficient to permit these associates to pursue the enterprise’s purpose.” Id. at 946.

Plaintiff alleges that all named Defendants formed an association-in-fact enterprise to “endanger[] Plaintiff . . . and other minor athletes by exposing them to illegal sexual abuse and exploitation” all while charging them dues and fees “to compete in the self-same system of abuse.” (RICO Case Statement 37, ECF No. 17.) Plaintiff, though, has pled no facts to suggest that the Rockstar Cheer coaches shared a common purpose with the Varsity Defendants,

USASF, USA Cheer, Webb, Bain, and Charlesbank. Indeed, based on the facts alleged in Plaintiff's complaint and RICO case statement, the individual coaches and corporate entities had divergent goals: the coaches sought to prey on minor athletes for their own sexual or personal gratification; the corporate entities sought to retain athletes and attract new ones to generate more money. Cf. Baker v. IBP, Inc., 357 F.3d 685, 691 (7th Cir. 2004) (Easterbrook, J.) (no common purpose where employer allegedly hired undocumented workers to depress wages because the employer "want[ed] to pay lower wages," "the recruiters want[ed] to be paid more for services rendered," and the immigrant-welfare organization "want[ed] to assist members of its ethnic group"); McPeters v. Edwards, 806 F. Supp. 2d 978, 988-89 (S.D. Tex. 2011) (no common purpose because the defendant judge's "purpose in ordering e-filing was to encourage efficiency, while LexisNexis's purpose was to generate profits"); Marshall v. Goguen, Cv 21-19-M-DWM, 2022 WL 1641776, \*17 (D. Mont. May 24, 2022) (unpublished) (no common purpose because one defendant "sought to preserve his reputation, while [other defendants] sought to financially benefit off him"), appeal filed, 22-35499 (9th Cir. June 27, 2022). It strains credulity to suggest, as Plaintiff does, that Varsity, its corporate parents, and cheerleading's governing bodies intended to subject the very athletes they relied on as a major revenue source to "illegal sexual abuse and exploitation" as a means of generating further profits. (RICO Case Statement 37, ECF No. 17.) In short, without nonconclusory allegations that Varsity shared a common purpose with the perpetrators of the alleged abuse, Plaintiff has failed to allege a RICO enterprise.

### 3. RICO Conspiracy

Plaintiff's RICO conspiracy claim against Varsity under § 1962(d) is also deficient. Because Plaintiff lacks RICO standing and has not adequately alleged the existence of a RICO enterprise, she cannot assert a § 1962(c) claim against any Defendant. Without a viable § 1962(c) claim, her conspiracy claim under § 1962(d) necessarily fails, too. GE Inv. Priv. Placement Partners II v. Parker, 247 F.3d 543, 551 n.2 (4th Cir. 2001); Foster v. Wintergreen Real Est. Co., 363 F. App'x 269, 275 n.6 (4th Cir. 2010) (unpublished).

Even if Plaintiff had sufficiently alleged a substantive RICO violation, her § 1962(d) claim would still be subject to dismissal for failure to state a claim. "To satisfy § 1962(d), the plaintiff must establish two elements: (1) that two or more people agreed that some member of the conspiracy would commit at least two racketeering acts (i.e. a substantive RICO offense) and, (2) that the defendant knew of and agreed to the overall objective of the RICO offense." Borg v. Warren, 545 F. Supp. 3d 291, 319 (E.D. Va. 2021). In describing the alleged conspiracy, Plaintiff states that Defendants "operated as a single unified entity with the common goal of taking billions of dollars from minor athletes who wanted to be a part of Defendants' All-Star cheer world" and that Defendants "act[ed] as a collective group" in "endangering [her]." (RICO Case Statement 47, ECF No. 17.) Apart from these conclusory allegations, Plaintiff has alleged no facts tending to show that each Defendant agreed that some member of the conspiracy would commit at least two racketeering acts. See Chambers v. King Buick GMC, LLC, 43 F. Supp. 3d 575, 607 (D. Md. 2014) ("[B]ecause the core of a RICO civil conspiracy is an agreement to commit predicate acts, a RICO civil conspiracy complaint, at the very least, must allege specifically such an agreement." (quoting Hecht v. Commerce Clearing

House, Inc., 897 F.2d 21, 25 (2d Cir. 1990)); Walters v. McMahan, 795 F. Supp. 2d 350, 355 (D. Md. 2011) (stating that a plaintiff bringing a § 1962(d) claim must “describe in detail the conspiracy, including the identity of the co-conspirators, the object of the conspiracy, and the date and substance of the conspiratorial agreement”).

For these reasons, Plaintiff has failed to state a valid § 1962(d) claim against Varsity. The court therefore grants the Varsity Defendants’ motions to dismiss Count II in its entirety.<sup>9</sup>

### **C. SCUTPA Claim Under S.C. Code Ann. § 39-5-20(a) (Count III)**

SCUTPA prohibits “[u]nfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any trade or commerce.” S.C. Code Ann. § 39-5-20(a). To state a SCUTPA claim, Plaintiff must allege that (1) Varsity “engaged in an unfair or deceptive act in the conduct of trade or commerce”; (2) “the unfair or deceptive act affected public interest”; and (3) Plaintiff “suffered monetary or property loss as a result of [Varsity’s] unfair or deceptive act(s).” Maybank v. BB&T Corp., 787 S.E.2d 498, 512 (S.C. 2016).

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<sup>9</sup> Having found that Plaintiff fails to state a plausible claim for relief under §§ 1962(c) and (d), the court declines to address Varsity’s affirmative defense that Plaintiff’s RICO claims are time-barred. Goodman v. Praxair, Inc., 494 F.3d 458, 464 (4th Cir. 2007) (“[A] motion to dismiss filed under Federal Rule of Procedure 12(b)(6), which tests the sufficiency of the complaint, generally cannot reach the merits of an affirmative defense, such as the defense that the plaintiff’s claim is time-barred. But in the relatively rare circumstances where facts sufficient to rule on an affirmative defense are alleged in the complaint, the defense may be reached by a motion to dismiss filed under Rule 12(b)(6). This principle only applies, however, if all facts necessary to the affirmative defense ‘clearly appear[ ] on the face of the complaint.’” (quoting Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac R.R. v. Forst, 4 F.3d 244, 250 (4th Cir. 1993) (emphasis removed))).

Varsity argues that Plaintiff's SCUTPA claim should be dismissed "because there are no specific allegations in the entire 63-page complaint that any action by Varsity . . . was unfair or deceptive in the conduct of trade or commerce." (Varsity Spirit Mem. Supp. Mot. Dismiss 17, ECF No. 44-1); (Varsity Brands & Varsity Holding Mem. Supp. Mot. Dismiss 9, ECF No. 43-1.) Plaintiff responds that she has satisfied the deceptive act requirement based on her allegations that Varsity misrepresented the safety of its competitions and affiliate gyms. (Resp. Opp'n Varsity Brands & Varsity Holding Mot. Dismiss 20, ECF No. 59) (arguing that "Defendants were involved in a continuous scheme to misrepresent the level of athlete protection the Varsity network provided" and "went to great lengths to publicly represent the safe environment an athlete could expect"); (Resp. Opp'n Varsity Spirit Mot. Dismiss 19, ECF No. 58.) (same).

Although SCUTPA does not define what qualifies as a "deceptive" act, it provides that courts "will be guided by" Federal Trade Commission ("FTC") and federal court interpretations of § 5(a)(1) of the Federal Trade Commission Act. S.C. Code Ann. § 39-5-20(b). A practice is deceptive for § 5(a)(1) purposes if it is material and "likely to mislead" a reasonable consumer. In re Cliffdale Assocs., Inc., 103 F.T.C. 110, 1984 WL 565319, at \*37 (1984). Under this "likely to mislead" standard, the FTC is not required to show proof of actual consumer deception. Id.; see also Trans World Accounts, Inc. v. F.T.C., 594 F.2d 212, 214 (9th Cir. 1979); Thiret v. F.T.C., 512 F.2d 176, 180 (10th Cir. 1975). The same is true when the South Carolina Attorney General brings a SCUTPA enforcement action. State ex rel. Wilson v. Ortho-McNeil-Janssen Pharm., Inc., 777 S.E.2d 176, 189, 192 (S.C. 2015) ("[I]n an enforcement action brought by the Attorney General, there is no actual impact requirement.").

In contrast, a private litigant bringing a SCUTPA claim must show actual injury and a “causal connection” between that injury and the complained-of deceptive act. Id. (explaining that S.C. Code Ann. § 39-5-140(a) imposes “a requirement beyond the tendency to deceive element”). Establishing this causal connection in a misrepresentation case necessarily requires proof that the plaintiff detrimentally relied on the defendant’s deceptive conduct. See, e.g., Hageman v. Twin City Chrysler-Plymouth, Inc., 681 F. Supp. 303, 308-09 (M.D.N.C. 1988) (applying North Carolina law and stating that “[t]o prove actual causation, a plaintiff must prove that he or she detrimentally relied on the defendant’s deceptive statement or misrepresentation. . . . [A] private plaintiff cannot recover in an action for a deceptive trade practice if the plaintiff is unable to prove that the deceptive practice worked.”). It is at this step that Plaintiff’s SCUTPA claim fails.

Setting aside whether Varsity’s conduct was deceptive within the meaning of SCUTPA, the complaint contains no allegations that Plaintiff actually relied on Varsity’s safety representations in deciding to join Rockstar Cheer and compete at Varsity competitions. The complaint does not specify which of Varsity’s misrepresentations Plaintiff encountered (or when she did), nor does it even allege that Plaintiff would have acted differently had she known the truth of the misrepresentations. Because Plaintiff has not adequately alleged a causal nexus between her payment of fees and expenses to Varsity, on the one hand, and Varsity’s purported deceptive conduct, on the other, Plaintiff cannot maintain her SCUTPA claim. Thus, the court grants the Varsity Defendants’ motions to dismiss Count III.



### **D. Gross Negligence and Negligent Security (Counts IV and X)**

A negligence claim consists of three elements: “(1) a duty of care owed by the defendant to the plaintiff; (2) a breach of that duty by a negligent act or omission; and (3) damage proximately resulting from the breach.” Carolina Chloride, Inc. v. Richland Cnty., 714 S.E.2d 869, 873 (S.C. 2011) (quoting Tanner v. Florence Cnty. Treasurer, 521 S.E.2d 153, 158 (S.C. 1999)). “If any of these elements is absent a negligence claim is not stated.” Summers v. Harrison Constr., 381 S.E.2d 493, 495 (S.C. Ct. App. 1989).

“Gross negligence is the intentional conscious failure to do something which it is incumbent upon one to do or the doing of a thing intentionally that one ought not to do.” Etheredge v. Richland Sch. Dist. One, 534 S.E.2d 275, 277 (S.C. 2000). In other words, “[i]t is the failure to exercise slight care.” Id. “In most cases, gross negligence is a factually controlled concept whose determination best rests with the jury.” Faile v. S.C. Dep’t of Juv. Just., 566 S.E.2d 536, 545 (S.C. 2002). But “when the evidence supports but one reasonable inference, the question becomes a matter of law for the court.” Etheredge, 534 S.E.2d at 277.

Varsity argues that Plaintiff’s gross-negligence and negligent-security claims must be dismissed because it did not owe Plaintiff a duty of care.

“An affirmative legal duty exists only if created by statute, contract, relationship, status, property interest, or some other special circumstance.” Hendricks v. Clemson Univ., 578 S.E.2d 711, 714 (S.C. 2003). South Carolina law recognizes that “there is no general duty to control the conduct of another or to warn a third person or potential victim of danger.” Madison v. Babcock Ctr., Inc., 638 S.E.2d 650, 656 (S.C. 2006). There are, however, five exceptions to this general rule:

(1) where the defendant has a special relationship to the victim; (2) where the defendant has a special relationship to the injurer; (3) where the defendant voluntarily undertakes a duty; (4) where the defendant negligently or intentionally creates the risk; and (5) where a statute imposes a duty on the defendant.

Id. Plaintiff argues that the second, third, and fourth exceptions apply. (Resp. Opp’n Varsity Brands & Varsity Holding Mot. Dismiss 22-24, ECF No. 59); (Resp. Opp’n Varsity Spirit Mot. Dismiss 20-23, ECF No. 58.)

The second exception arises “when the defendant ‘has the ability to monitor, supervise and control an individual’s conduct’ *and* when “‘the individual has made a specific threat of harm directed at a specific individual.’” Doe v. Marion, 645 S.E.2d 245, 250 (S.C. 2007) (emphasis added) (quoting Bishop v. S.C. Dep’t of Mental Health, 502 S.E.2d 78, 81 (S.C. 1998)). Plaintiff cannot rely on this exception to establish a duty because, regardless of whether Varsity had the ability to control the individual coaches’ conduct, nothing in the complaint suggests that Varsity was aware of a specific threat of harm aimed at Jane Doe 9. See id. (“[I]t is not simply foreseeability of the victim which gives rise to a person’s liability for failure to warn; rather, it is the person’s awareness of a distinct, specific, overt threat of harm which the individual makes towards a particular victim.” (quoting Gilmer v. Martin, 473 S.E.2d 812, 814 (S.C. Ct. App. 1996))).

Turning next to the third exception, South Carolina follows the negligent-undertaking rule set forth in § 323 of the Restatement (Second) of Torts. Wright v. PRG Real Est. Mgmt., 826 S.E.2d 285, 290-91 (S.C. 2019). Section 323 states:

One who undertakes, gratuitously or for consideration, to render services to another which he should recognize as necessary for the protection of the other’s person or things, is subject to liability to the other for physical harm resulting from his failure to exercise reasonable care to perform his undertaking, if

- (a) his failure to exercise such care increases the risk of such harm, or
- (b) the harm is suffered because of the other’s reliance upon the undertaking.

Restatement (Second) of Torts § 323 (Am. Law. Inst. 1965).

As for the fourth exception, a duty may arise when “a defendant creates ‘a situation that [it] knew or should have known posed a substantial risk of injury’ to a plaintiff.” In re Blackbaud, Inc., Customer Data Breach Litig., 567 F. Supp. 3d 667, 682 (D.S.C. 2021) (quoting Edwards v. Lexington Cnty. Sheriff's Dep't, 688 S.E.2d 125, 130 (S.C. 2010)). As explained below, the court finds that Plaintiff has alleged facts sufficient to show that Varsity owed her a duty of care under the third and fourth exceptions.

The complaint details how Varsity created USASF to serve as All Star cheer's rulemaking body and the entity responsible for certifying coaches and gyms and maintaining the sport's safety guidelines. (Compl. ¶¶ 38, 48, 80-81, 86, ECF No. 1.) It further alleges that Varsity has exercised pervasive control over USASF since USASF's inception in 2003. (Id. ¶¶ 88-92, ECF No. 1.) Plaintiff – who was required to become a USASF member to compete at Varsity events – states that Varsity and other Defendants knew of the “dangers” posed by the competitive cheerleading environment and thus created “rules, policies and/or procedures specifically intended to address the risks of sexual, physical, and mental exploitation of minor athletes by coaches[] and adults.” (Id. ¶¶ 48, 275-76, ECF No. 1.) Yet, despite that knowledge and those guidelines, Defendants (including Varsity) allegedly failed to vet coaches, investigate and report complaints of sexual abuse, and enforce rules related to “chaperoning and supervis[ing] minors” and banning coaches. (Id. ¶¶ 133, 140, 142-145, 151, 153, 208, 277, 281, ECF No. 1.)

Based on these allegations, the court finds that Plaintiff has sufficiently alleged that Varsity owed her a duty based on the third and fourth exceptions to the general “no duty to protect” rule. See In re Blackbaud, 567 F. Supp. 3d at 682 (finding a duty where plaintiff consumers had alleged that defendant cloud software company knew of the risk of cyberattacks

and the inadequacy of its systems yet “failed to correct, update, or upgrade its security protections”). The court further finds that Plaintiff has sufficiently pled the breach, damages, and causation elements of her gross-negligence and negligent-security claims. Thus, the Varsity Defendants’ motions to dismiss Counts IV and X for failure to state a claim are denied.

### **E. Negligent Supervision (Count V)**

In Count V, Plaintiff asserts a claim for negligent supervision against Varsity. Under South Carolina law,

an employer may be liable for negligent supervision if the employee intentionally harms another when the employee: (1) is upon the premises of the employer, or is using a chattel of the employer, (2) the employer knows or has reason to know that he has the ability to control his employee, and (3) the employer knows or should know of the necessity and opportunity for exercising such control.

Charleston v. Young Clement Rivers & Tisdale, LLP, 598 S.E.2d 717, 722-23 (S.C. Ct. App. 2004) (citing Degenhart v. Knights of Columbus, 420 S.E.2d 495, 496 (S.C. 1992)); see also Restatement (Second) of Torts § 317.

In opposing the Varsity Defendants’ motions to dismiss, Plaintiff explains that her negligent-supervision claim is based on “a limited principal-agent relationship” between Varsity and USASF, USA Cheer, and Rockstar. (Resp. Opp’n Varsity Brands & Varsity Holding Mot. Dismiss 25, ECF No. 59); (Resp. Opp’n Varsity Spirit Mot. Dismiss 23, ECF No. 58.) In essence, Plaintiff seeks to hold one entity liable for the negligent supervision of multiple other entities. That argument, however, does not find support in South Carolina law or § 317 of the Restatement.

A claim for negligent supervision is necessarily predicated on the existence of an employment relationship. Degenhart, 420 S.E.2d at 496 (“An *employer* may be liable for

negligent supervision if the *employee . . .*” (emphasis added)). Such a claim arises only when “the employee intentionally harms another” on the employer’s premises or while using the employer’s chattel. *Id.*; see *Doe by Doe v. Greenville Hosp. Sys.*, 448 S.E.2d 564, 568 (S.C. Ct. 1994) (affirming denial of directed verdict where the employee sexually assaulted a minor on the employer’s premises and the employer knew of a prior incident of inappropriate sexual behavior by the employee). The court is unaware, though, of any South Carolina authority that would allow Plaintiff to maintain her negligent-supervision claim in the absence of an employee-employer relationship. See *Callum v. CVS Health Corp.*, 137 F. Supp. 3d 817, 861 (D.S.C. 2015) (dismissing negligent-supervision claim against certain defendants because the plaintiff had not plausibly alleged that the defendants “qualif[ied] as employers”); *Bank of N.Y. v. Sumter Cnty.*, 691 S.E.2d 473, 477-78 (S.C. 2010) (affirming summary judgment in favor of the South Carolina Judicial Department because there was no evidence that a county’s master-in-equity was employed by the Department).

The court therefore dismisses Plaintiff’s claim for negligent supervision against Varsity.

#### **F. Breach of Contract (Count VII)**

To state a claim for breach of contract, Plaintiff must allege “the existence of a contract, its breach, and damages caused by such breach.” *Hotel & Motel Holdings, LLC v. BJC Enters., LLC*, 780 S.E.2d 263, 272 (S.C. Ct. App. 2015).

Varsity argues that Plaintiff’s breach-of-contract claim fails because Plaintiff has not alleged the existence of a binding contract between her and Varsity. (Varsity Spirit Mem. Supp. Mot. Dismiss 26, ECF No. 44-1); (Varsity Brands & Varsity Holding Mem. Supp. Mot. Dismiss 17, ECF No. 43-1.) Plaintiff does not address this argument but instead argues that she is

entitled to recover from Varsity for breach of the membership agreement that she had with USASF under a third-party beneficiary theory. (Resp. Opp’n Varsity Brands & Varsity Holding Mot. Dismiss 25-26, ECF No. 59); (Resp. Opp’n Varsity Spirit Mot. Dismiss 24, ECF No. 58.)

The third-party beneficiary doctrine addresses the circumstances in which a nonparty to a contract may sue to recover for the contract’s breach. Beverly v. Grand Strand Reg’l Med. Ctr., 869 S.E.2d 812, 816 (S.C. 2022) (“Typically, the third-party beneficiary question arises from a situation in which a person who is not a party to the contract attempts to bring a civil action against a party to the contract for damages allegedly caused to the non-party by the party’s breach.”); Bob Hammond Constr. Co. v. Banks Constr. Co., 440 S.E.2d 890, 891 (S.C. Ct. App. 1994) (“[I]f a contract is made for the benefit of a third person, that person may enforce the contract if the contracting parties intended to create a direct, rather than an incidental or consequential, benefit to such third person.”). It is not, as Plaintiff suggests, a vehicle for imposing liability on such non-contracting parties.

As a result, Plaintiff cannot maintain a breach-of-contract claim against the Varsity Defendants, and the court grants their motions to dismiss Count VII of the complaint.

### **G. Unjust Enrichment (Count VIII)**

“A party may be unjustly enriched when it has and retains benefits or money which in justice and equity belong to another.” Dema v. Tenet Physician Services-Hilton Head, Inc., 678 S.E.2d 430, 434 (S.C. 2009). To recover for unjust enrichment, a plaintiff must show “(1) that he conferred a non-gratuitous benefit on the defendant; (2) that the defendant realized some value from the benefit; and (3) that it would be inequitable for the defendant to retain the benefit without paying the plaintiff for its value.” Sauner v. Pub. Serv. Auth., 581 S.E.2d 161, 167 (S.C. 2003).

The Varsity Defendants argue that Plaintiff has not met her burden of pleading a plausible unjust-enrichment claim. (Varsity Spirit Mem. Supp. Mot. Dismiss 27-28, ECF No. 44-1); (Varsity Brands & Varsity Holding Mem. Supp. Mot. Dismiss 18, ECF No. 43-1.) The court disagrees. The complaint sufficiently alleges that Plaintiff conferred benefits on Varsity through her payment of gym fees, competition fees, and various other expenses and that Varsity retained those benefits under inequitable circumstances.

Thus, because Plaintiff has adequately alleged the elements of her unjust-enrichment claim, the Varsity Defendants' motions to dismiss Count VIII are denied.<sup>10</sup>

#### **H. Fraud (Count IX)**

"Fraud is an intentional perversion of truth for the purpose of inducing another in reliance upon it to part with some valuable thing belonging to [a person] or to surrender a legal right." Regions Bank v. Schmauch, 582 S.E.2d 432, 444 (S.C. Ct. App. 2003). To plead fraud under South Carolina law, a plaintiff must plausibly allege

(1) a representation; (2) its falsity; (3) its materiality; (4) either knowledge of its falsity or a reckless disregard of its truth or falsity; (5) intent that the representation be acted upon; (6) the hearer's ignorance of its falsity; (7) the hearer's reliance on its truth; (8) the hearer's right to rely thereon; and (9) the hearer's consequent and proximate injury.

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<sup>10</sup> The Varsity Defendants also briefly argue that Plaintiff cannot pursue a claim for unjust enrichment while simultaneously asserting a claim for breach of contract. (Varsity Spirit Mem. Supp. Mot. Dismiss 27, ECF No. 44-1); (Varsity Brands & Varsity Holding Mem. Supp. Mot. Dismiss 18, ECF No. 43-1); see Turner v. Rams Head Co., No. 3:05-2893-CMC, 2007 WL 2579386, at \*7 (D.S.C. Sept. 4, 2007) (unpublished); Palmetto Health Credit Union v. Open Sols. Inc., 2010 WL 2710551, No. 3:08-cv-3848-CMC, at \*4 (D.S.C. July 7, 2010) (unpublished). Contrary to Varsity's contention, however, the Federal Rules plainly allow parties to assert inconsistent theories of recovery at the pleading stage. Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(d)(3) ("A party may state as many separate claims . . . as it has, regardless of consistency.")

Id. at 444-45. “The failure to prove any element of fraud or misrepresentation is fatal to the claim.” Schnellmann v. Roettger, 645 S.E.2d 239, 241 (S.C. 2007).

Along with pleading these elements, a party alleging fraud in federal court must also “state with particularity the circumstances constituting [the] fraud” under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 9(b). Those circumstances include “the time, place, and contents of the false representations, as well as the identity of the person making the misrepresentation and what he obtained thereby,” Edmonson v. Eagle Nat’l Bank, 922 F.3d 535, 553 (4th Cir. 2019) (internal quotation marks omitted) – or more simply, “the who, what, when, where, and how of the alleged fraud,” United States ex rel. Taylor v. Boyko, 39 F.4th 177, 190 (4th Cir. 2022) (internal quotation marks omitted). “A lack of compliance with Rule 9(b)’s pleading requirements is treated as failure to state a claim under Rule 12(b)(6).” Id. (internal quotation marks omitted).

Plaintiff’s fraud theory is that Defendants knowingly misrepresented the safety of their competitions and Rockstar Cheer to entice Plaintiff and her family to pay annual dues and fees. (Compl. ¶¶ 316-17, 321-22, ECF No. 1.) Plaintiff argues that her fraud claim should survive dismissal because she has identified “numerous misrepresentations by Defendants about how they collectively made the sport safer for athletes,” including “representations related to the safe[ty of] competition and gym environment[s], credentialing and certification of gyms and coaches, and centralized reporting.” (Resp. Opp’n Varsity Brands & Varsity Holding Mot. Dismiss 28, ECF No. 59.) The court disagrees.

To begin, the complaint improperly relies on group pleading. The eleven paragraphs in Plaintiff’s fraud count contain only vague allegations, unattributed to any specific Defendant. (Compl. ¶ 317, ECF No. 1) (“Defendants represented to Plaintiff that . . . .”); (Id. ¶ 318, ECF



No. 1) (“Defendants’ promises . . . .”); (Id. ¶ 323, ECF No. 1) (“Defendants’ misrepresentations included . . . .”). Plaintiff cannot satisfy Rule 9(b)’s heightened pleading standard by “grouping defendants together” and failing to “specify[] which defendant committed which wrong.” Toney v. Lasalle Bank Nat’l Ass’n, 896 F. Supp. 2d 455, 480 (D.S.C. 2012); Ascente Bus. Consulting, LLC v. DR myCommerce, 9 F.4th 839, 845 (8th Cir. 2021) (“It is not sufficient to attribute alleged false statements to ‘defendants’ generally.”).

Even if the court were to consider Plaintiff’s RICO case statement in evaluating her fraud claim, Plaintiff does not explain how any of the statements she attributes to Varsity –

“[r]epresentations from the Varsity website related to participant safety”<sup>11</sup> – were demonstrably false at the time they were made.

Equally problematic, Plaintiff’s pleadings do not specify which, if any, of those statements she relied on in deciding to join Rockstar Cheer and compete at Varsity competitions.

“How and whether a party relied on a misstatement is every bit as much ‘circumstance[]

constituting fraud’ as any other element.” Xia Bi v. McAuliffe, 927 F.3d 177, 185 (4th Cir.

2019) (affirming dismissal of fraud claim for failure to comply with Rule 9(b) where complaint

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<sup>11</sup> These statements include:

- “At Varsity Spirit and Varsity All Star, the health and safety of athletes is our top priority. Varsity Spirit is committed to creating a safe and positive environment for its participants’ physical, emotional, and social development, and promoting an environment free from abuse and misconduct.”
- “Varsity Brands, Varsity Spirit’s parent company, has formed a Safety Council to include outside, independent experts who will help us closely examine and evolve current athlete safety guidance – including with respect to detecting and preventing sexual misconduct against minors – while incorporating best practices. Please direct all questions and concerns regarding safety to [safety@varsity.com](mailto:safety@varsity.com).”
- “Varsity Spirit provides training to Varsity Spirit Instructors and Staff regarding abuse and reporting. Varsity Spirit enforces its own policies that prohibit abuse and misconduct and are designed to reduce, monitor and govern the areas where potential abuse and misconduct might occur, in addition to the policies implemented by USA Cheer and the USASF addressing certain types of abuse and misconduct. The following types of misconduct are specifically prohibited in these policies:
  - a. Sexual Abuse and Misconduct;
  - b. Physical Abuse and Misconduct;
  - c. Emotional Abuse and Misconduct;
  - d. Bullying, Threats, and Harassment;
  - e. Hazing.

In addition, these policies contain proactive athlete protection measures such as restrictions on one-on-one interactions with minor athletes, travel policies, and communication policies.”

(RICO Case Statement 34-35, ECF No. 17.)

“d[id] not state which of the named [p]laintiffs claims to have relied on each statement, or where or how any specific [p]laintiff heard or learned of the alleged statements”). Further, although Plaintiff generally alleges that she “had a right to rely upon Defendants’ promises,” (Compl. ¶ 319, ECF No.1), that is merely a “formulaic recitation” of the seventh element of a fraud claim, Iqbal, 556 U.S. at 681; see Belvin v. Sedgewood Manor Health Care Cntr., LLC, No. 3:21-cv-02169-JMC, 2022 WL 845817, at \*4 (D.S.C. Mar. 22, 2022) (unpublished) (dismissing fraud claim where plaintiff merely alleged that “Plaintiff and his family had a right to rely on the misrepresentations and concealments made by the defendant”). Similarly, Plaintiff makes the generalized claim that Defendants’ alleged misrepresentations about “the safety and security of their gyms, competitions, and camps . . . lull[ed] *parents* into comfort,” (Compl. ¶ 69, ECF No. 1) (emphasis added), yet fails to specify whether her parents were in fact misled by the representations.

In sum, Plaintiff’s failure to satisfy Rule 9(b)’s particularity requirement is fatal to her fraud claim, and Count IX is dismissed as to Varsity.

### **I. Civil Conspiracy (Count XI)**

To state a civil-conspiracy claim, a plaintiff must allege four elements: “(1) the combination or agreement of two or more persons, (2) to commit an unlawful act or a lawful act by unlawful means, (3) together with the commission of an overt act in furtherance of the agreement, and (4) damages proximately resulting to the plaintiff.” Paradis v. Charleston Cty. Sch. Dist., 861 S.E.2d 774, 780 (S.C. 2021). Because “civil conspiracy is an intentional tort, an intent to harm . . . [is] an inherent part of th[is] analysis.” Id. at 780 n.9. A plaintiff asserting a civil-conspiracy claim must also allege acts “in furtherance of the conspiracy in a manner

separate and independent from [their] other causes of action.” Jinks v. Sea Pines Resort, LLC, No. 9:21-cv-00138-DCN, 2021 WL 4711408, at \*3 (D.S.C. Oct. 8, 2021) (unpublished). Stated another way, if “the particular acts charged as a conspiracy are the same as those relied on as the tortious act or actionable wrong, plaintiff cannot recover damages for such act or wrong, and recover likewise on the conspiracy to do the act or wrong.” Todd v. S.C. Farm Bureau Mut. Ins. Co., 278 S.E.2d 607, 611 (S.C. 1981), overruled on other grounds by Paradis, 861 S.E.2d at 780.

Here, Plaintiff has merely summarized the allegations underlying her other causes of action and repackaged them into a claim for civil conspiracy. Plaintiff’s civil-conspiracy claim is the last count in her complaint. (Compl. ¶¶ 334-48, ECF No. 1.) It incorporates all preceding allegations and generally alleges that Defendants misrepresented the safety of their gyms and competitions, failed to take appropriate action when faced with allegations of abuse, and reaped substantial financial benefits in the form of dues and fees. (Id. ¶¶ 334, 337-38, 343-44, 346-47, ECF No. 1.) But because Plaintiff has not identified “additional acts in furtherance of the conspiracy separate and independent from other wrongful acts alleged in [her] complaint,” Hackworth v. Greywood at Hammett, LLC, 682 S.E.2d 871, 875 (S.C. Ct. App. 2009), overruled on other grounds by Paradis, 861 S.E.2d at 780, she has failed to state a valid claim for civil conspiracy. As a result, the court grants the Varsity Defendants’ motions to dismiss Count XI.

## V. CONCLUSION

For the reasons above, the court **GRANTS** the Varsity Defendants’ motions to dismiss as to Count I (CAVRA), Count II (RICO), Count III (SCUTPA), Count V (negligent supervision), Count VII (breach of contract), Count IX (fraud), and Count XI (civil conspiracy),

but **DENIES** the Varsity Defendants' motions as to Count IV (gross negligence), Count VIII (unjust enrichment), and Count X (negligent security).

It is therefore

**ORDERED** that Varsity Brands and Varsity Holding's motion to dismiss, docket number 43, and Varsity Spirit's motion to dismiss, docket number 44, are granted in part and denied in part.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

s/Henry M. Herlong, Jr.  
Senior United States District Judge

Greenville, South Carolina  
June 20, 2023